

ATTACHMENT A

Claims 1 - 10: (Cancelled)

11. (New) A continuous, suspension process for preparing polyolefin polymers comprising a bimodal or multimodal molar mass distribution in at least two reactors which are connected in series and comprise different reaction conditions within each of the reactors, wherein the process comprises:
 - collecting offgases leaving all the reactors;
 - compressing the offgases in a compression stage;
 - cooling the offgases to produce a cooled offgas material comprising a gaseous fraction and a liquid fraction;
 - separating the cooled offgas material into the gaseous fraction and the liquid fraction; and
 - recirculating the gaseous fraction and liquid fraction into the continuous, suspension process.
12. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the offgases are compressed to a pressure ranging from 0.5 to 2.5 MPa.
13. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the offgases are compressed to a pressure ranging from 0.9 to 2.0 MPa.
14. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein after compressing the offgases, the offgases are heated to a temperature ranging from 30 to 250°C.
15. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the offgases are cooled to a temperature ranging from 0 to 100°C.

16. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the offgases are cooled to a temperature ranging from 20 to 50°C.
17. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the cooled offgas material is separated at a pressure ranging from 0.5 to 2.5 MPa into the liquid fraction and a gaseous fraction, which are collected in a pressure vessel.
18. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the continuous, suspension process is carried out in presence of a Ziegler-Natta catalyst and hydrogen.
19. (New) The process as claimed in claims 11, wherein the continuous, suspension process comprises a first reactor comprising hydrogen and at least one comonomer, the hydrogen being present in a concentration higher than in any other reactor, and the comonomer being present in a concentration lower than in any other reactor, wherein the hydrogen is gradually reduced to a lower concentration and the comonomer is gradually increased to a higher concentration in each subsequent reactor after the first reactor, based on an amount of monomer used.
20. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the continuous, suspension process produces at least one polyolefin polymer comprising ethylene or propylene, and from 0 to 10% by weight, based on a total weight of the polyolefin polymer, of at least one alpha-olefin comprising from 4 to 10 carbon atoms.
21. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, further comprising a suspension medium comprising a saturated hydrocarbon comprising from 4 to 12 carbon atoms, or a

mixture of saturated hydrocarbons comprising from 4 to 12 carbon atoms.

22. (New) The process as claimed in claim 11, further comprising removing hydrogen and inert gas from the continuous, suspension process, wherein at least one offgas stream from the first reactor is branched off separately from other offgas streams, the offgas stream from the first reactor comprising a large concentration of hydrogen and inert gas, and a low concentration of monomer and comonomer.